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VOLUME I.

COLUMBUS, LOWNDES COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1851.

CHAPMAN & SMITH,

ADVERTISEMENTS-First insertion (ten lines or less)

All articles of a personal character will be charged Political circulars or public addresses for the benefit of individuals will be charged as advertisements. On yearly advertisements, a liberal discount will be

thority of made. The privilege of yearly advertisers will be limconcerned ited to their own immediate business; advertisements Now, the sent in by them embracing other matter, will be chargstatement ed for by the square.

Washington, D. C., 6th March, 1851.

### Form our Washington Correspondent.

THE COMM Since the date of my last, the last hours of the 31st Congress have expired. By a sort of politi-DETENTION cal galvanic action, growing out of a struggle for Indeed constitutional limits of a Congress.

he admits On the morning of the 3d, Mr. Clay, with that the legish domineering spirit which has so long habitually of Congre subjected whig members to his control, persisted which dee in refusing to lay the harbor bill aside, to take up laborin o the necessary legislative measures then before the into anot Senate, unless the opponents of the bill would avow an intention to defeat it by an exercise of mere abstract parlamentary rights. Thus a bill, appropridue." fre ating upwards of two millions of dollars-leading the "gene to future appropriations of untold millions-unusumuch for al and unnecessary in itself-unconstitutional in the opinion of many, and similar to others which have ple are n met with executive vetos—was urged with a pertireign Sta nacity equalled only by that which opposed it, unnurtured til four hours after the usual termination of a Congress. A mere measure of expediency was thus attempted to be forced through under the pressure of the general appropriation bills, with a view to place the minority in a position which it was thought would render them liable either to be charged with the defeat of those bills, or oblige them to suffer the passage of that to which they had serious objections, without amendment and without one word in relation to it. The avowal suggested by Mr. Clay, was absurd in reference to any bill,

One would think that, if it is proper to undertake the improvement of the Mississippi, the commencement should be on defects nearest the mouth. instead of its source. Not so, however, do logrolling legislators begin. If more votes can be obtrading politicians begin at the "little end of the

At 12 P. M., a discussion arose as to whether they had not reached their constitutional limit .-Finally, they voted that their term extended until 12th moon, the 4th of March. Mr. Cass, Mr. Mason and others, refused to vote. Mr. C. said he was "a mere looker on" there. The discussion on the river and harbor bill was resumed and continued until 4 o'clock in the morning, when a Col. F. L. Claibornethe view of acting on the appropriation bills. Mr. 20th ult. were then taken up and hastily passed. The usu- appropriately. al examination and discussion of the bills, or of their of time. Not having been disposed of at 8 o'clock, Chancellor.

The reduced postage bill passed as amended in the Senate. The main feature of the amendment and if I were again a candidate, I think I could tion. It takes effect on the 1st of July next. The tions in the State.

The House, having disposed of all bills of impor- gate each case presented for my decision. This in tance, and no business of consequence after mid- my judgment, is demanded by every principle of the memory of the Father of his country, to the their own pace as to just prevent their heels from night on the 3d, until their bills came back from public and private duty. The important interests unhallowed purposes of a political organization. being trodden on by those in the rear? If so her the Senate. It remained in session, however, and of the country confided to the Chancery Court, a party what was intended for mankind;"—what often involve the hopes and fortunes of families, a party what was intended for mankind;"—what be realized. The race is open to all; and the often, during the "wee sma' hours ayont the twall," speaking, the inheritance of the rights of creditors, as well as the great interbeing without a quorum, the "calls of the House" being without a quorum, the "calls of the House" ests of society. It would never do to determine of the whole American people, the memory of Washwere enlivened by a series of amusing excuses for such like matters unadvisedly.

In rights of creditors, as wen as the great interthe Union, and you may undo the learning work of our fatuity. But you can never do it, by hymning our fatuity. But you can never do it, by hymning ington. What right have they who teach the ence of the North are the legitimate fruits of the most doleful and pions ditties to the "glorious".

2. Any person who shall have openly and pubwere enlivened by a series of amusing excuses for such like matters unadvisedly. the absentees.

nity bill, was made an occasion, by Mr. Allen, of confess I always had a greater desire to act pro-Mass., for charging Mr. Webster with demanding perly, than speedily, and every one at all acquaintand receiving from those friends most deeply inter- ed with the practice and proceedings in Chancery, was raised by his friends in New York, and \$20. larger amount of business has been finally dis-000 by his friends in Boston.

of courtesy, gratitude and justice, in thus assail- half, when I was a candidate for office, I have felt It was a union that had much to endear it to the half, when I was a candidate for office, I have felt It was a union that had much to endear it to the half, when I was a candidate for office, I have felt It was a union that had much to endear it to the half, when I was a candidate for office, I have felt I was a union that had much to endear it to the half, when I was a candidate for office, I have felt I was a union that had much to endear it to the half, when I was a candidate for office, I have felt I was a union that had much to endear it to the half, when I was a candidate for office, I have felt I was a union that had much to endear it to the half, when I was a candidate for office, I have felt I was a union that had much to endear it to the half, when I was a candidate for office, I have felt I was a union that had much to endear it to the latter than the contract of the latter than the latter tha him, at whose table he had often sat. Mr. Hilliard, of Ala., and Mr. Levin, of Pa., also entered the list in behalf of the Secretary, and, in a flow of the most fulsome adulation, covered him all over with greatness. They could not for a moment cress. They could not for a moment cress the conditate for office, I have felt myself called upon to say thus much to you in people of the colonies. Under its protecting and successed to be raised by the people of Mobile, and move the person charged to have been a free citi-the construction of said road, cannot be reasonably myself called upon to say thus much to you in reply to your letter.

In conclusion, allow me to assure you that I have endeavored to merit the colonies were planted and superintending care, the colonies are people of Mobile, and myself called upon to say thus much to you in reply to your letter.

In conclusion, allow me to assure you that I have endeavored to merit the continued confidence and superintending care, the colonies were planted and superintending care, the colonies were planted and superintending care, the colonies are people of Mobile, and myself called upon to say thus much to you in of this country, and she tree citizens and abate the evil? Not be raised by the people of Mobile, and myself called upon to say thus much to you in of this country, and she remove this discrepancy, and show the continued confidence as the Road will pass through the western perton of this country, and she the evil? Not have conditions are athorized to take the construction of said road, cannot be reasonably the content to the myself called upon to say thus much to the content and move t with greatness. They could not for a moment cre- that I am satisfied. dit such a charge. Indeed, it was too shocking to be viewed in any other light than as a reckless slander. Mr. Allen, however, reiterated the charge, and dared an investigation-but the friends of the have nominated Commodore Stockston for U. S. Secretary did not appear to court it. Since then, Senator.

Mr. Otis, of Maine, presented to the House, a statement of his having been present when a Mr. Hacontaining the demand of the condition-precedent

thus ask and take?

gage was raised, and the "rough and ready club"

usual, were much petted, patted on the back, lion-

branches of a river, than on its main trunk, why, rizing the employment of a U. S. Ship of the Mediterranean Scharron, to proceed to Constantinople, for the purpose of affording Kossuth-the exiled patriot-chief of Hungary-a chance to embark therein for this country. It is too late to afford his brother exile, the gallant Gen. Bem, a chance for life and liberty :- he has paid the last debt of

Jackson, Miss., February 5th, 1851.

It found my time and attention so engaged, that

proposed amendments, could not be had for want and friendship in desiring to present my name as ern party in the maintenance of our equal rights pound by about two cents than it costs the manu-

but laid upon the table at 12 M., when all agreed cation to know of the assurances of so many be to the House of Representatives, where the annum on the capital of a mill, and which added ter but little opposition.

have endeavored to discharge my duty faithfully.

some seven or eight hundred thousand dollars, for court was being conducted too tardily, but I was of the two. - Columbus, (Geo.) Times. the different fortifications, was defeated in the sensible how much easier it was for some to find fault, than for me to do right.

It is true, I take the necessary time to investi-

The discussion last week on the Mexican indem- cannot, and ought not to be otherwise. Indeed I

Very truly, your friend, STEPHEN COCKE.

The Democrats of the New Jersey Legislature

### Southern Rights.

gan of Mr. Webster's-the National Intelligencer the North knock that off, if it dares. We bow to tion, the g double the above rates-cash in advance when admitted. - seeing that thing cannot be covered up, the necessity, but not to the wisdom of the decicomes out and asks what harm, if Mr. Webster did sion, and we wait with commendable patience for Mr. Webster's public life and character, hesitate to credit these charges against him? Those who know him best, pronounce him a great advocate—

In the planter's so much trouble, and a most which would be required to be supplied.

The following is the letter of Gen. James, referred to above. It will possess an additional information of the family and opportunity will permit.

The following is the letter of Gen. James, referred to above. It will possess an additional information of the family and opportunity will permit.

Truly yours, CHAS. T. JAM know him best, pronounce him a great advocate— agitation is kept down to see what she will do, and terest with our Nashville readers, as we learn from but not a statesman .- As he is in the Supreme it is exceedingly difficult, for the same reason, for the Banner that the writer expects soon to be in Court, so they regard him in the Senate Chamber; the Protectionists to get through some pretty our city, and to address our citizens on the suband in the Chair of State, the Attorney—not the State of paid emissaries from the Spinning and To F. Y. C. Esq.—Dear Sir.—The letters and Iron Districts of the North. If one gallant and papers forwarded by you to my address, have all but particularly so to one admitting of so much a sally from the Federal Capital to the Northern face of unscrupulous power, and in the midst of the perusal of their contents. In yours of Dediscussion, and about which parties have been so Cities—putting their best foot foremost, and ma-

Twenty-second of February. posed of, in my official term, than in any like period in the history of the tribunal. The dockets amount of business has been finally discontinuous amount of business has been finally discontinuo

its service, and there is every reason to believe especially at this moment, that is more worthy of that he was devotedly attached to it. But his deher attention than the manufacture of cotton; Onio Rail road.

votion was a rational one. He was attached not there is none in which she can so readily engage, It has been decided for the present, that the as an end, but as a means to an end. When it none more profitable. There is no one, to her, ed by a tax on the county, should be one hundred vens communicated the letter from Mr. Webster, South is to fight the battle of its rights in the failed to fulfil its end, and instead of affording pro- one-half as important; no one that would so ra- thousand dollars, to be paid in five equal annual Union. That is to say, it has been so decided by tection, was converted into the means of oppress- pidly increase her wealth and population, and en- instalments, the three first instalments to be appliall the States, except South Carolina. It is well ing the colonies, he did not hesitate to draw his hance, and enable her to cease to be tributary of ed to to the construction of the main road, and the At three dollars per annum, in advance. and of the latter having acquainted Mr. O. with known to our readers, that this decision is con- sword, and head the great movement by which the North- No doubt, sir, such suggestions have two last to the construction of a branch road, from its contents, remarking that Mr. Webster's de- trary to our judgment of what is right and pru- that union was forever severed, and the independ- frequently found a place in your mind. In my mand would be responded to. And, notwithstand- dent. But so far as Georgia is concerned, the ence of these States established. This was the view, they are the most powerful ones that can be number of insertions must be specified on the face of ing Mr. Ashman's "authorized" denial, that lumderstood, that we are to forgive all the past, and spread his fame over the whole globe, and will trans- to be deduced from them, prove insufficient to ac-

Southern Cotton Mills. The Savannah Georgian copies from the New yours of December 27, and the Picayune, with such a time as the North will find it convenient Orleans Picayune, a private letter from Gen. C. T. your second communication, were received. I and prudent to knock off the aforesaid chip. Just James, a gentleman who has built as many cotton have perused your second number, and will only But should any public man pretend incredulity? now, the attitude of South Carolina induces the mills, and set in motion as large a number of cot-subjoin a remark or two. What you have stated It was generally known here, when Mr. Webster North to think the operation not quite prudent. ton spindles as any other man in England or Amerin that number is a mass of facts which I am fully was Secretary during Harrison's administration, If South Carolina, like Georgia, had entered into of "general the rest that a much larger amount was contributed for the ly the rest that a proper than the post paid to insure attention.

Was Secretary during Harrison's administration, and entered into a general amnesty for the past, pacificated for the sake of the South. Gen. James, the author of this communication, was elected a few days coincidence of thought and the sake of the "glorious Union" and put a chip on the square. him :—that besides money, a house was purchased her shoulder too, why the North would not take since to the U. S. Senate, from the State of Rhode sentiment between us, in relation to the manner in and presented to him, though held in the name of long to determine what to do. She would have Island, and his letter is well worth perusal. It is which the South must, if in any way, place hera Boston gentleman, in order that the Secretary's whisked it off in a trice, and snapped her fingers to be regretted that the rise in the price of Cotton self on a level with the North. She must pursue creditors might not appropriate it. It is also be- in the entire Southern face, with a "pish" at her which occurred a little more than a year ago, this course, or despite all threats and movements lieved that when Mr. Webster pronounced Gen. South Carolina is a lion in the path of evil doers. Toronto in the path of evil doers. Taylor's nomination one "not fit to be made," and They dread the experiment of driving one outra- and other Southern States. Such a result is not and her relative political power and influence conthe passage and for the prevention of the river and retired from the field like Achilles to his tent, he ged and daring State to the wall, when they know surprising. This advance tended to bring it down stantly diminished. These important facts cannot Such is harbor bill, they were extended some half a day the falsity beyond the usual, and in the opinion of many, the entertaine that the simple proceeding of the raw masses. First, the high price of the raw masses that the simple proceeding of t vereign hook, will open a Pandora's box of evils, ital from its culture, which commenced when it means by which the South can sustain and build ready" candidate. In answer to their solicitations, which they will not know how to cope with. For if was low. Second, the same rise in the cost of the up herself, in competition with the North, in any he intimated that his private affairs were embarrass- let alone, her example of isolated independence, manufactured article, lessened the profits of the event. Suppose her to secode from the Union. ed and needed attention, and that his farm was un- and growing population and wealth, under the manufacturer, inasmuch as manufacturer advance What then? Unless she extends her manufacturer, der a mortgage of some eight or ten thousand dol- operation of an unrestricted Free Trade, would in price much more gradually than the material, turing operations, and thus prepare to administer lars. They soon levied a contribution. The mortboring under an average import duty of 30 per all the Southern Factories are making money ra-nothing: She will only cast off her dependence cent. It would play the wild with Uncle Sam's pidly, notwithstanding Northern complaints of a on the North, to become dependent on Europe, at Roston, was notified that it might draw upon the system of revenue and protection, and would in- low Tariff. And it is worthy the consideration of like a people who revolutionize the Government, god-like, for a few speeches. The draft was made duce a system of border smuggling that would be planters, now so eager to invest the proceeds of and dispose of one tyrant to become subject to and honored. Three speeches were made, and awful to the Custom House, and put Northern their last crop in slaves, whether this money might another. Why does the South, on the absorbing the great Attorney followed them up with a return hand if they were to use coercion, they know that draft on the club for fifteen hundred dollars—five it would bring sectional antagonisms to a head, ton is to call forth such efforts, and engage such have gained such a tremendous start in the indushundred for each speech-which, after some hesi- and a union of consent would fall to pieces in the an amount of capital and labor, in its cultivation, trial race, thereby drawing immense masses of tation, was paid by the club. "Money is power." effort at making it a union of force. In this di-It can control those who hold power." It enabled Ju- lemma are the high handed powers at Washing- bring down prices. This tendency should if pos- compass, while the South has been content to enton; and the better opinion among them is, that sible be checked. How can it be better done than rich the North with the fruits of her labors, and gurtha to corrupt the Roman Senate. Are all of our if the stiff-necked and stiff-willed little Palmetto by investments in Cotton Mills, instead of negroes; to offer no inducement for the prosecution of maninfluential men to be thought too pure to yield to State chooses to go out, she must be allowed to go, thereby diminishing, pro tanto, the amount of Cot- ufacturing and mechanicanical industry. its seductions? But, why should a man of obser- with hearty maledictions on her obstinacy for gi- ton which would otherwise be raised, and at the If on any points on which you may wish to treat, vation, who has had an opportunity of surveying ving the plunderers so much trouble, and a most same time increasing the manufacturing demand my aid will be desirable, please inform me defi-

king their best speeches, to enlist adherents and might not have commanded in the late "peace" jeet of cotton manufactures at the South. I have the very logical deduction is drawn, that there is the State of Mississippi has lately clapped its expopular feeling, for the next Presidential cam- settlement? We submit this question to some of been over the grounds so many times that it would paign. They have recently been there, and as the Southern submission members of Congress. be difficult for me to offer any suggestions that But while South Carolina is trying one are new, or any that I have not made before; and remedy, we of Georgia have elected another. what I can give you will be little more than repe-We are to fight our battles in the Union. Well, titions, and most of which would occur as readily I should have mentioned, as a matter of general how is this to be done? Shall we follow the old to you as to me. One would suppose that the tained by locating improvements about on the interest, that a resolution passed Congress autho- plan of merger in the political parties having their people themselves at the South, if men of only strength and governing power at the North? ordinary judgment and reflection, would readily Shall we go into National Convention, and pledge discern the almost innumerable incentives to enter ourselves to vote for a Presidential candidate who into the manufacturing business. The Southern is either mum about our rights, or gives Delphic people purchase large quantities of cotton goods guaranties that mean one thing before and another for their own use, on which they have to pay after the election? We fancy that past experience heavy profits to the Northern manufacturers, be on this head, ought to satisfy the South. Under sides the cost of freight, commission, &c., by these National organizations we have been reduced which the North is enriched. Suppose they had to to our present strait. Under them we have been purchase their cotton at the North, they ought the victims of Tariffs, of unequal taxes and par- even in that case to reserve the profits of manutial distribution of Government favors; we have facturing and the wages of manufacturing labor to lost our territorial rights, and endured the brand themselves, instead of transmitting them to the of reprobation on our property. And under it, North, which so enormously swells the wealth of under a delusive Union infatuation, have stood quitoo, (the prolific source of all Southern wrongs) New England. The North manufactures for heretly by, and seen a sectional majority put the Coned the chess-board; to-day his chance in the game sufficient number of its advocates gave way to carsufficient number ry a motion to lay the bill aside until 8 A. M., with sooner an answer to your esteemed favor of the up by Federal blandishments to betray us. same, even if her cotton were obtained at the fend it; and now, when the consequences present That system then is condemned by its bitter North. But in this business she possesses a tre-Clay was not present. He had retired some eight I could not then write you, and I concluded I fruits. Suppose we try another. Let us form a mendous advantage, which she only has to use to distrust, weakening the ties of affection and confihours before. The general appropriation bills would postpone a reply until I could do so more Southern party (dont be alarmed, our submission monopolise the business. She has the cotton on distrust, weakening the ties of allection and confidence, which before found strength in the guaranfriends, for this is a remedy in the Union) and or- the spot, the product of her own fields, and that I cannot too highly appreciate your kindness ganize it, purposely, to make fight with the North-cotton costs the Southern manufacturer less per a candidate for re-election to the office of State in the Government. Let us eschew all National facturer at the North; and this saving alone from true to their duty and stood firmly by the South-Conventions—put up a Southern candidate for the the cost of the manufactured fabric at the Norththe river and harbor bill was not again touched, I assure you, sir, it is a source of much gratifi- Presidency; unite on him, and send him, if need ern mill, will amount to at least six per cent per their time was up, and both Houses adjourned, si- friends, that if I desired the office, I would encoun- States each having one vote, Georgia will be as to the profits of Northern manufactures, must in powerful as the great Abolition States of New my opinion, be much greater than the profits of During the period I have been on the bench, I York and Ohio, and where we will be in the best the cotton field. Why Southern men knowing federacy, and posterity, in its impartial judgment, condition to struggle for the control of the Execu- these facts, and frequently discussing the subject tive branch of the Government. Now there is of the increase of the wealth at the North, do not is to rate every pre-paid letter, three cents for each safely rely on a continued generous support; but nothing unconstitutional, or un-uionish in this. It act voluntarily on the suggestion to which they Representatives in Congress who consented to the half ounce, or fraction of the same, and every un. I must decline to hold the office longer than the is a mode of fighting the battle of the South in the give birth, it is difficult to conceive, unless apathy paid letter five cents for each half ounce, or fracas amongst the most honorable and important sta- Any other is certain defeat. It has an equal The Southern people are very sensitive, and natuchance to succeed; but if it falls, the South can rally so, on the subject of the rapidly growing men! We care not which: yours is the deed bill, making bounty land warrants assignable, did not pass. The bill making appropriations of the criticism, that the business of the least objectionable to the control one time, the criticism, that the business of the least objectionable to the control of the control one time, the criticism, that the business of the control one time, the criticism, that the business of the control one time, the criticism, that the business of the control one time, the criticism, that the business of the control one time, the criticism, that the business of the control one time, the criticism, that the business of the control one time, the criticism, that the business of the control one time, the criticism, that the business of the control one time, the criticism, that the business of the control one time, the criticism, that the business of the control one time, the criticism, that the criticism is control one time, the criticism is control one time, the criticism is control one time. growth, and though entirely aware of the cause take no pains to keep up in the race. Does the South expect that the people of the North will the ship strikes and goes to pieces on the rock on the jurisdiction of this State, shall be deemed guil-It is gratifying that in Savannah, at least, no ef- keep looking back over their shoulders to mark which your weakness and folly have turned it forts have been made to pervert this day, sacred to the tardy progress of the South, and so regulate adrift. The rule I adopted to examine and investigate before I decided, required time and labor, and it was a slaveholder and a planter. We have studi- cial and manufacturing operations, of which the ed his history and find nothing in it to justify sub- South is nearly or comparatively destitute. Memission to wrong. On the contrary, his great fame chanical and manufacturing labor is always worth rests on the solid foundation, that while he was in market at least 30 to 50 per cent more than agand receiving from those friends most deeply interested in his acceptance of the office he now holds, as a condition precedent to his taking it a contribution of the first section.

The first acceptance of the office he now holds, as a condition precedent to his taking it a contribution of the first section.

The first acceptance of the office he now holds, as a condition precedent to his taking it a contribution of the first section.

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The first acceptance of the office he now holds, as a condition precedent to his taking it a contribution of the first section.

The first acceptance of the office he now holds, and must be read, and examined to the first section.

The first acceptance of the office he now holds, as a condition precedent to his taking it a contribution of the first section.

The first acceptance of the office he now holds, and must be read, and examined to the first acceptance of the office he now holds, as a condition precedent to his taking it acceptance of the office he now holds, as a condition precedent to his taking it acceptance of the office he now holds, and the first acceptance of the office he now holds, and the first acceptance of the office he now holds, and the first acceptance of the office he now holds, and the first acceptance of the office he now holds, and the first acceptance of the office he now holds, and the first acceptance of the office he now holds, and the first acceptance of the office he now holds, and the first acceptance of the office he now holds, and the first acceptance of the office he now holds, and the first acceptance of the office he now holds, and the first acceptance of the of as a condition precedent to his taking it, a contriso disposed) for the apparent delays in Chancery. I we find anything in his history to deter us from how stands the case! Almost the entire labor of chair, and B. A. Vaughan appointed secretary. bution of \$50,000 for his private uses. He stated, am sure I have not, and do not, in the least reproach seceding from the Union, should it fail to fulfil the South is employed in agricultural pursuits while, After a brief explanation by the chair, the meetmoreover, that \$25,000 of the required amount, myself on this account. It may be seen, that a objects for which it was instituted, by being per- to supply the demand, in very great measure, for ing was addressed by several gentlemen, when have been arrested or removed, as aforesaid, was manently and hopelessly converted into the means almost every manufactured article of every des- Mr. Whitfield offered the following preamble and not in fact a free man entitled to come and reside

tensive agricultural and other productions, gave birth to a flourishing commerce, which richly rebirth to a flourishing commerce, which richly rewarded the parent country for the trouble and expense of establishing and protecting them. Washington was born and grew up to manhood under
that union. He acquired his early distinction in
the relative power and maintain the relative power and state power and s

-"in a c the copy furnished, or it will be published until forbid derstood, that we are to lorgive all the copy furnished, or it will be published until forbid having put another chip on our shoulders, just let having put another chip on our shoulders, just let will be civen un in despuis."—Savannah Georgian. well be given up in despair.

Dear Sir :- I had written thus far before

nitely, and it shall be cheerrully rendered, as far CHAS. T. JAMES.

Providence, January 13, 1851

## Extremes Meet.

Senators Houston and Foote occasionally make

Senators Houston and Foote occasionally make

Senators Houston and Foote occasionally make

true-hearted State can accomplish this much in the face of unscrupulous power, and in the midst of the perusal of their contents. In yours of Deling out for a disruption of all political ties with the diately afterwards. Several others signed it from the perusal of their contents. In this class. about a dissolution of the Union. But these gen- But where shall we set down the hapless Cobb tlemen leave a mighty gap in the argument.

ties of a plain and sufficient organic law-now, we say, these men who have permitted the seeds of dissolution to be sown, and who, had they been ern rights men, could have prevented it-turn round and charge those who fought over the body of the murdered Constitution and covered it with their shields, with being the authors and abetters of disunion. No, sirs! You have destroyed this Conwill hold you responsible for it. The Compromises of the last winter dug its grave; it was your act; you helped to build the mausoleum over it. as an oblation to the Union. Mistaken or guilty anchor of safety, and we are but doing our duty as men to provide for the safety of all on board, when

Give us back what you have taken from us; restore us our lost anchors; rekindle the confidence and affection which your acts have destroyed; give the most doleful and pious ditties to the "glorious its gory locks" at you! Thou art the man!

At a large meeting of the citizens of Lowndes contrary is proved, as provided in the next section.

Mr. Ashman took up in the honorable Secreta- now, instead of a mighty mass, have steadily rage us, should we be forced to the extremity of North the labor of three or four agricultural hands from Mobile to the mouth of the river, in the con- rant, order, process or certificate, issued or made ry's defence, denounced the charge as an unqualified falsehood," and accused Mr. Allen of a want of courtesy, gratitude and justice, in thus assailthe construction of said road, cannot be reasonably move the person charged to have been a free citi-

Resolved. That the amount proposed to be raissome suitable point on the main road to Columbus. Resolved. That we recommend the election to be

city papers, with a copy of the proceedings of this

The meeting then adjourned. JOHN GILMER, President. B. A. VAUGHAN, Secretary.

## The Pledgers.

The Richmond Examiner, (Va.) which is by the way, one of the ablest conducted papers in the whole South, thus sets off the political debauchees of unreclaimed Southern apostates who have signed the famous "Mutual Insurance Pledge" at Washington. It is rich, rare and racy-read it :-

What a pleasant mess! They have at least cooked their dinners, "settled their hash," and their "cake is dough." Five democrats among thirty-nine whigs ! Five democrats "dealing damnation round" the democratic party, proclaiming a proscription against the great mass of democratic citizens! They will not "support"-they!-Alas, Mrs. Partington! where now is the glory of your mop and patterns? Cobb, Foote, Gwin, Clemens, Rusk-Bottom, Flute, Quince, Shout. STARVELING-withdraw the light of their countenance from the South; no democrat shall ever be President again, unless he has dreampt their Midsummer's Night Dream. Woe unto us! Which way shall we fly? Who shall preserve us from the wrath of Foote?

It is a matter of curious remark that among the select circle whose names ornament these pages, very few are undoomed to the shades of private life at the close of the present session. Not one from New England is re-elected; only one from New York ;-while the large majority of the Southern submissionists will never be heard of again, save on the roll which History will keep, and which she will head with the name of Arnold.

This new Jacobin Club was gotten up, we understand, as a sort of "Mutual Insurance Company" for shady submissionists, and was pounced upon by the Presidential aspirants as men in the water eatch at straws. Thus did Clay get into it. -Houston's name was also once upon the list, But when he found out the way the wind lay, he broke the "pledge" with the ease of an experienced drunkard. He has been lately signing every One of the favorite topics on which the submis- thing, and joining every party, in hopes that he ion organs of the South exhaust their wit and elo- may ut last light upon the one that will ride him quence, is the coincidence of purpose, on the part into the White House. Thus he was gotten as slaveholding South; and the ultras, South, pro- sheer folly and imbecile stupidity. In this class, claiming separation from the abolition North. And we place the unhappy little rush-light over whom a coalition between the two extreme parts to bring tinguisher; also, the delectable Jeremiah Clemens. He is no fool. We did not know that he needed Why do the friends of the South demand a po- an insurance. What conceivable motive enticed litical separation? It is because the submission- his paws into this steel-trap? What must be his ists of the South have made a compliance with that sensations and reflections in this pillory of political demand, a political and social necessity of the first "poor-devils?" The fact that his conduct has been magnitude. And they have made it so, by a sur- wicked in itself, and treasonable to his party, will render of the Constitution to violation, and by per- give him little pain. But his misery will be panmitting the rights of the South to be at the mercy ishment enough when he reflects what a fool-fool! of a hostile, sectional majority in Congress. It was |-fool! he has made of himself in the presence of not the Fire-eaters, (who stood for the Constitution) the whole country. He has declared war against but the compromisers who refused to defend the the party who gave him the Speakership-invokes Constitution, that have laid the knife on the heart organization against all democrats who do not subof the Union. For the Constitution and the Union scribe to a compromise constitution, -and finds are convertable terms. One cannot exist without himself in a minority of five. He joins Clay and the other, -they are Stamese twins, and to kill one Foote-Antony and Lepidus-for a proscription of the South-and goes back to Southern constitu-We charge that the submission men of the South, ency for a seat in Congress. Judean, thou hast

# Nullification in New-York.

The following bill to nullify the Fugitive Slave Law, was introduced in the New-York Legislature, now in session, by a Mr. Coffin. When leave was asked to introduce the bill, Mr. A. A. Thompson rose and said:

That from the title of the bill, as announced vesterday, he presumed that this bill was intended to obstruct the execution of the fugitive act of Congress within the limits of this State. If so, he was opposed to granting leave to introduce it. In order to satisfy himself and the House who would be called upon to vote, &c., on the question of granting leave, he called for the reading of the bill. After the reading of the bill the vote was taken upon granting leave to introduce, and stood yeas 103, and nays 30.

There is no telling what will be the fate of the bill, but this vote is ominous. The bill reads-"AN ACT to prevent the arrest or the removal of free citizens of this State beyond its jurisdiction.

Sec. 1. Any person who shall arrest or attempt to arrest, or cause to be arrested, or aid in arresting, any free citizen of this State, with intent to ty of kidnapping, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the State prison for ten years, and shall be liable in a civil action to the party arrested, or attempted to be arrested us back our equality, our rights, our freedom in or removed, as aforesaid, for the damages sus ain-

licly resided in this State one year preceding such arrest or removal, or attempted arrest or removal, as aforesaid, so all in courts and places be deemed and held to be a free citizen of this State, within the true intent and meaning of the act, until the

defendant may prove that the person charged to